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From THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

AS it appears by the public prints that there will be a contest for the office of Vice-President, which becomes vacant on the 3d of March next, and which must be supplied by the free suffrage of the people, it may not be deemed improper, in relation to those principles which should be held sacred, to make some comments on the relative pretensions of those who are said to be competitors for this important station. This trait in the executive department of our government, is among the most important of those which distinguish it from the monarchies of Europe; and as its preservation must in a great measure depend upon the political conduct of those who fill it, a candid enquiry into the characters of the competitors becomes a matter of public right. It belongs to a free people to guard themselves from injury; and to this great principle the forms of ceremony or complaisance for persons must, upon all occasions, yield. Even the competitors, therefore, however painful the scrutiny might be, should console themselves under the reflection, that upon the preservation of the principle, the safety of their country depends.

In particular circles several gentlemen have been spoken of for the office in question, but at present all others seem to be withdrawn from view, and the contest to rest solely between John Adams, Esq. and Governor Clinton. To their comparative merits, therefore, as the only competitors, I shall confine these observations.

To treat of them in the affirmative line would be useless, as it could lead to no satisfactory conclusion; for every person will admit that, in some respects, they both possess the requisite qualifications: that both, for instance possess an adequate capacity for the discharge of its official functions—are of sufficient age and standing in America—and have likewise rendered important services to their country. To fix the preference, their merits must be viewed from a different ground. The objections which apply to each must be scanned, and he against whom the more weighty apply rejected.

To Mr. Adams it has been objected, that he is attached to a government of kings, lords and commons; and that the allegation is true, it is to be presumed, will not be controverted. His writings, entitled, "A Defence of the American Constitutions," and "Discourses upon Davila," fully demonstrate it. If it could be supposed that doubts existed upon this point, extracts from those publications should be now furnished; they shall however immediately, if any intimation of the kind be given. And to Mr. Clinton, an objection of a different kind,—his opposition to the present constitution, before its adoption, has been urged. These, I believe, are the principal objections made to either: they are, however, those only upon which I shall make any comment. To whom, then, does the stronger one apply? On whose political principles, at the present moment, would the good people of these States with greater propriety bestow their sanction?

To form a sound decision upon this interesting question, two others, on which it depends, should be previously settled. First, Which of these gentlemen's political sentiments wander farthest from the present constitution; and secondly, On which side does the greater danger lie, in the progress of the government, of an undue inclination towards the form preferred by Mr. Adams, or that ascribed to Mr. Clinton?

With respect to those of Mr. Adams, it will be readily perceived, that they depart, in all the great outlines, from the present constitution. The establishment of a government of king, lords, and commons, would entirely subvert the present one, which rests on the free suffrage of the people. Two distinct orders with hereditary rights, would be erected over them, and they reduced to a limited portion of authority only, forming a kind of balance against those higher and hostile orders.

With respect to those of Governor Clinton, it is to be observed, that they have always ranged within the republican theory. His maxim has been, to keep the government, in all its departments, essentially connected with the people. The question about the constitution involved only a modification of this principle. Besides, it is to be presumed that many of its objections have been done away by the amendments; so that, in fact, it must be deemed, in all its parts, as nearly correspondent with his own theory, as the contrariety of sentiment, always displayed on a subject of such importance, could reasonably admit of.

The characteristic difference, then, in their political principles simply amounts to this, that those of Mr. Adams vary radically from the constitution, in the main features of the republican system; whereas those of his competitor harmonize with it in that essential point. In addition to which it is of importance to observe, that upon the establishment of the constitution, and prior to the adoption of amendments, Mr. Clinton's opposition ceased; and that, on the contrary, since that event, Mr. Adams has, in the discourses above alluded to, endeavored, by all the arguments in his power, to inspire, in the minds of his countrymen, a distrust of a government founded on the people alone, and to prepare them for the gradual introduction of hereditary orders in the State.

In regard to the other question, on which side does the greater danger lie, of a more probable inclination towards the subversion of the republican system, by the introduction of a government of an higher tone, or too great a relaxation of its principles, I am persuaded that no person can seriously entertain a doubt on the subject. He must be little skilled in the political balance, and the true complexion of the times, who suspects in any degree, a preponderance of the latter evil. That the government may stand on its present ground, is certainly the wish of those to whom a contrary sentiment has been attributed: for let the objections of those who were opposed to it, where opposition was made, be examined, and it will be found that the space which separated the body of the opponents from that of its advocates, was a narrow one.—That, in fact, the difference in many instances, was but trifling, and that this has been generally accommodated by the amendments. The truth of this position has been so well established by events, that to doubt it, argues a mind so inveterately blinded by prejudice or interest, that the force of truth cannot reach it. No danger then of a vibration back need be apprehended; for, in truth, no person wishes it. On the other hand, it must be admitted, that the evident tendency is in the opposite direction. A particular enumeration of those measures which contribute to give this bias, is at present unnecessary, and would certainly, in their developement, exceed the bounds of these observations. For the truth, however, of the remark, I beg leave to appeal to the judgment of every impartial and well-informed American.

If then, the good people of these States wish to preserve their government as at present, elective in its form and limited in its powers, can they hesitate in deciding to which of these parties the preference should be given? An unequivocal declaration of their sentiments upon this point, thus expressed, would hereafter be felt by the candidates for public favor, and respected. It would give a republican tone to the American character, that might tend to preserve their liberties forever. No consideration of local attachment, should interpose to defeat a measure, which their interest requires and their judgment dictates. For the security of those great principles upon which their revolution was founded, and their present government rests, their union should be firm, solid and indissoluble.

LUCIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

AT a meeting of the Officers of the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, at the house of Michael Kitts, on the 15th of November instant, agreeable to notice, in order to receive the report of their committee appointed on the 20th of August last.

Colonel *William Williams* in the Chair.

Colonel *Shee*, from the committee, presented the following report.

The committee appointed on the 20th day of August, by the Militia Officers of the City and Districts of Philadelphia, to designate the characters to whom respect ought publickly to be shewn, with the time and manner most eligible to manifest that attention,—to determine the order of funeral processions; and to report on such other subjects, as had immediate relation to them in their military capacity; with deference submit the following resolutions:—

1st. That the characters to whom it is incumbent to manifest such attention, are, the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State.

2d. That the time of presenting our respects shall be on the anniversary of those days, on which happened events, auspicious to our rising empire.

3d. That, as long as this city shall continue to be the seat of the General Government, we we will annually wait on the President, on the fourth day of July, in commemoration of an era, at once propitious to our country, and glorious to him who so eminently contributed to its establishment. For this purpose we will assemble at the State-House, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, with side arms, and in the uniform of our respective corps. The Governor on such occasions to be requested to precede us.

4th. That at the same place and hour, and in like manner equipped, we also will annually assemble on the second day of September, being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and felicitate the Governor on an event, which, while diffusing happiness through the state, gratifies him in the means of becoming more extensively useful to it's citizens.

5th. That the order of procession in either instance, shall be regimentally, conformably to the rank of battalions and corps.

6th. That, upon the death of any commissioned officer, of the militia aforesaid, the commandant of the corps, to which he belonged, shall, if agreeable to the connections of the deceased, cause written notice to be given of the same to the several commanders of corps; mentioning the place from whence, as well as the hour, at which the funeral will depart. He likewise will cause to be published in the Gazettes, an invitation to the officers, containing the foregoing information, and requesting their attendance. The officers of the regiment or corps, to which the deceased did belong, shall, if sufficiently numerous, be the bearers of the corpse; but field-officers are to be borne by those of the like description. In all processions of this nature, the officers of the youngest regiment, and of that, those of the lowest grade are to take precedence, and succeed immediately to the mourners.

7th. That, with a view to add to the respectable appearance of the militia, we will, upon all occasions of a commission than six months standing, provide ourselves with the uniform of the corps to which we may belong, and will appear at all times in the same, when on duty, or when attending processions,

Which being considered by paragraphs, was unanimously adopted.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be published.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 14.

SIEGE OF THIONVILLE.*

THE following is the account of the late attack of Thionville, on the 5th and 6th of September, and of the resistance of the garrison, stated in a letter which M. Merlin has sent from Thionville to the Assembly on Friday last, and the authenticity of which he warranted.

"The enemy had erected their batteries near the chapel of Sainte Anne, between the Luxembourg gate and that of Metz, in a small plain, which commanded the fort above La Hauteguge, on the right bank of the Moselle. The troops stationed to defend the fort, perceiving that the enemy were endeavoring to throw up works, and to form a trench, with a view of establishing their batteries in the spot abovementioned, agreed to suffer them to proceed, until a favorable opportunity for interrupting might occur. The besieged being informed that the enemy meant to give the signal of attack by firing a gun, waited patiently till midnight, each of the cannoneers lying down by the side of their guns.—As soon as the besiegers gave the signal, their batteries began to play, but their fire continued only a quarter of an hour, during which time three shells fell in the town, one on the parish church, another on the house of M. Henrion, in the grand street, which did no damage, and the other in the third story in the house of M. Josse, in Hospital-street, which destroyed the furniture, and set fire to the bed.

"At the end of a quarter of an hour the batteries of the town and fort, lighted by fire-ports, played for three hours. The first discharge, which was with langridge, killed many of the enemy, who had advanced in order to attempt an escalade, and this fire obliged the assailants to abandon the place. The garrison then being at liberty to sally forth, collected the spoils left by the enemy, among which they found the planks destined to assist them in scaling the walls. Having carried all these things into the fort, a second sally was made to destroy the works of the enemy. It is asserted that three Princes were killed in this action, among whom was the Prince of Waldeck, who at least lost an arm; and that the enemy carried off three waggon loads of dead bodies. When the garrison made their first sortie, they found near the batteries of La Hauteguge, limbs and arms of every kind, together with cloaks, watches, &c. The enemy, satisfied with this first check have attempted nothing since. The deserters from the camp of Richemont say, that they lost in this affair 450 men, and that they would have given four thousand to preserve the Prince of Waldeck. The environs of the town are at present inundated by the river Seville, the current of which has been stopped. Fresh orders have been given to the citizens to cut down all the trees within 250 toises of the glacis. General Arthur Dillon's army, composed now of 35,000 men, 12,000 of whom are cavalry, quitted Void sur la Meuse last Sunday, in order to advance towards Bar. Others say that a part of this army have joined that of Dumourier, and that two columns have blocked up the King of Prussia in Verdun.

* A strong fortified town, lying on the river Moselle, about 150 miles from Paris.

SEPTEMBER 16.

New Christening of the former DUKE OF ORLEANS.

(In consequence of desiring to have a name.)

ELECTORAL ASSEMBLY OF PARIS.

Decree of the Commons of Paris, the 15th of September, 4th year of Liberty, and the 1st of Equality.

On the request of Louis Philip Joseph, French Prince, made thro' the Attorney General of the Commons, the General Council have decreed,

1st, That Louis Philip Joseph and his posterity, shall in future bear the family name of EQUALITY.

2d, That the Garden, known at present under the name of Palais Royal, shall in future be called the *Garden of the Revolution.*

3d, *Louis Philip Joseph Equality* is hereby authorised to have the present Decree entered in the public Registers, and in the Notarial Acts.

4th, The present shall be printed and affixed up for public notice.

BOULA, President.
COLOMBEAU, Sec'ry Register.
TALLIEN, Register General.

September 30.

The following communications are dated from Thursday to Friday inclusive.

Operations of the Army.

On Thursday morning the 20th, M. Servan announced to the National Assembly, that he had received a dispatch from M. Dumourier, stating that the several detachments expected had joined his army; that he was, at the moment of writing, equal in force to the enemy. That he had under his command 70,000 men, 12,000 of which were cavalry. He says, that the whole army had demanded the punishment of the runaways; that he had deprived them of their uniforms; he doubts not but that there are many in his army sold to the enemy; but that the late executions he has made, will keep the rest in their duty. That his army now is ardent to engage; and he concludes, "what may I not hope to do now, when I have been able to resist the enemy with inferior forces?"

Mr. Rules writes to the minister, that the invasion of the French territories in the department of the Lower Rhine, is reduced to a mere nothing.

The Austrians remained only a few minutes in the village of Berth. The peasants who favored the invasion, are seized and delivered up to the tribunals.

After these letters had been read, M. Merlin informed the Assembly,

that he had received accounts of the reinforcement deſtined for Thionville, having entered that place without the knowledge of the enemy. The following decree was paſſed with much applauſe:

1. M. Wimpſen, the troops of the line, and the volunteers who compoſe the garriſon of Thionville, and the citizens of that town, have honourably diſcharged their duty.

2. An extract from the *proceſs verbal* ſhall be addreſſed to them, to the 83 departments, and to the army; and alſo to the three huſſars who while the enemy inveſted that town, were not afraid to brave the dangers which threatened them, and carried to the place of their deſtination ſome diſpatches entruſted to their care. The executive power is ordered to deviſe ſome mode of rewarding and promotiug theſe brave huſſars.

3. A fund ſhall be committed to the diſpoſal of the miniſter of war for erecting barracks at Thionville.

BREST, September 14.

Mr. LaTouche, commandant of the Languedoc, has ſent a letter to the Marine Miniſter, dated the 24th of Auguſt, at Breſt, in which he acknowledges having received his inſtructions, and which he has taken every neceſſary ſtep immediately to put into execution. That he expected to be ready to ſail by the 27th at furtheſt, on his expedition, and hoped in the campaign, to give unequivocal proofs of his patriotiſm. That the nation might rely on his ſervices, and that he would fulfil the oath he had taken, to maintain liberty and equality, and to die at his poſt.

LUXEMBURG, September 11.

We are informed from Clerment in Argoune that a detachment of Pruſſian Huſſars, conſiſting of 100 men, having yeſterday attempted to paſs through a wood, near that town, was ſuddenly ſurrounded by 900 French, who had concealed themſelves among the buſhes, with 4 pieces of cannon. On the firſt diſcharge forty of the Huſſars were killed upon the ſpot, the other 60 cut their way through the enemy with their ſabres. A body of troops ſufficient to ſurround the wood, were inſtantly ordered to march, and ſucceeded ſo well in their enterprize, that not one of the French eſcaped; four hundred being killed, and the reſt taken priſoners; the Pruſſians loſt only one man.

Part of the army of the Princes, having Monſieur and the Count d'Artois at their head have quitted the camp of Hetange, near Thionville, to join the army of the Duke of Brunſwick, near Verdun. The Prince de Hohenlohe has marched for the ſame purpoſe, with a great part of the Auſtrian army under his command.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.

On the 11th, the army under the command of General Count Clairfayt. having quitted the camp of Romayne, went and took poſt on the heighths which command Baricourt Beſancy.—The head quarters were eſtabliſhed at Nouach. A part of the Pruſſian army, which had been encamped in the environs of Cierges, made a movement almoſt in a parallel direction to that of the army of General Clairfayt.

Next morning the two armies directed their march paſt Beſancy, towards the poſt occupied by the French troops, a detached body of whom engaged with the Pruſſian column at the entrance of a wood. The Auſtrian army having then formed in order of battle, made ſome movements, during which the enemy diſappeared, ſo that only a few piquets of huſſars and chaſſeurs were able to engage in light ſkirmiſhes with the dragoons and advanced poſts of the French army. The latter however, attempting towards evening to fall back upon the right of our army, were prevented by a company of chaſſeurs, ſupported by cavalry, infantry and artillery. The badneſs of the weather, and the darkneſs of the night prevented any further operations.

On the 14th in the morning, M. Dumouri er attacked us at the poſt of Roux aux Birs, with about 6000 men; but our troops defended themſelves with their uſual bravery, and that poſt having been reinforced by two battalions and two ſquadrons, the enemy were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and obliged to paſs the river Aiſne in the greateſt diſ. order.

The advantage which we have gained by this affair, cannot compenſate for the loſs we ſuſtained in the death of Prince Charles de Ligne colonel of the engineers, whoſe excellent character, military talents, intrepidity, and great activity, makes him juſtly regreted, hurried on by the ardor of his zeal and courage, he marched forward with a few men only, towards the enemy's artillery, and was killed by a bullet (a cartache) which unfortunately ſtruck him.

Our loſs beſides conſiſts of 4 officers wounded and 30 rank and file either killed or wounded.

LONDON, September 22.

The Savoyards, it is ſaid, are deſerting in great numbers from the King of Sardinia's army. Nine hundred and fifty of them, if the accounts may be believed, went over to the French in ſix days.

From PARIS, *Sept.* 10.

This country continues to be drenched in blood; and the genius of this once poliſhed people, ſeems to ſuffer a gradual deterioration; their cruelty exceeds belief, and they every day give new and ſhocking proofs of their ingenious barbarity. In my laſt I had occaſion to mention an order of the National Aſſembly, for transferring the State Priſoners from Orleans to Saumur: the banditti of Marſeilles, whom the ſanguinary chiefs of the capital ſent to eſcort them, received and diſobeyed the legiſlative and municipal mandate, marched on to Verſailles, where they arrived yeſterday, with their devoted victims—they led them in great pomp thro' the principal ſtreets, until they came exactly oppoſite to the War-Office, where, dreadful to tell! they put every ſoul of them to death, without even the formality of a mock trial! the priſoners, fifty-three in number, were all either Biſhops, Dignitaries of the Church, or Officers in the army.

The ruling faction in Paris has intimated in writing to the Duke of Brunſwick, that his attempt to approach the capital ſhall be the ſignal for murdering the King and Queen of France.

Letters from Barcelona ſtate, that five ſail of French ſhips of the line were at anchor off Nice the 24th of laſt month, for the avowed purpoſe of bombarding that place on the firſt movement of the Sardinian troops to join the confederate army.

Advices received yeſterday from France mention, that it was reported that the Duke of Brunſwick had encountered the French army under command of Dumourier in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a deciſive victory: near 10,000 of the French being ſaid to be cut to pieces. War was declared by Spain againſt France on the 2d of this month, and Meſſrs. Rubi, Alvarez, and Delaſey, are appointed to be his Catholic Majeſty's Generals.

Sept. 27. A letter from Verdun, of the 17th September, ſays, that General Clairfayt has put Dumourier to flight, diſlodging him from his poſt with only 17,000 men, tho' Dumourier had 22,000; that the latter had retreated to another body of 30,000, making in the whole 52,000 men, with which he fled with ſuch precipitation as to abandon all his out poſts, with his military cheſt, containing 50,000 livres in crown pieces, beſides aſſignats, and 60 waggon loads of proviſion. The money is ſaid to have been divided among the Hulans.

In conſequence of the imminent danger to which the lives of the royal family of France are expoſed, the underſigned miniſters have preſented the following note to Lord Grenville, on the ſubject. The meaſures muſt appear to every perſon extremely wiſe and expedient, and we truſt that it will be attended with ſalutary conſequences.

Tranſlation from the original.

The underſigned envoys extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Apoſtolic Majeſty and of his Majeſty the King of the two Sicilies, in conſequence of the ties of blood and friendſhip which attach their Sovereigns to the King and Queen of France, have the honor to addreſs Lord Grenville, to repreſent to him the imminent dangers which threatens the lives of their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and their royal family, and the apprehenſions they have too much cauſe to entertain, that the atrocities which the factious in France practice againſt theſe auguſt perſonages, will not ceaſe until the crime is compleated. They are authoriſed to expreſs the wiſh of their reſpective courts, that his Britannic Majeſty in the event of ſuch an horrible attempt, will not permit the reſidence, nor give any protection or aſylum to thoſe perſons who may be known to have participated in ſuch a ſtep.

Signed,
CTE STADIONS,
PRINCE CASTELICICALA.

Sept. 20, 1792.

To this application Lord Grenville ſent the following anſwer.

"The underſigned, Secretary of State, in anſwer to the official note of yeſterday's date, which he has received on the part of the Count de Stadions & the Prince of Caſtelicicala, Miniſters Plenipotentiary, and envoys extraordinary of his Imperial Apoſtolic Majeſty, and of his Sicilian Majeſty, has the honor of renewing to thoſe Miniſters the expreſſion of the ſincere intereſt which the King has always taken in whatever perſonally regards their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties; an intereſt which cannot help being increaſed by the unfortunate circumſtances of the ſituation in which their Majeſties find themſelves at preſent.

"It is the King's moſt ardent wiſh, that the fears declared in the note of the Count de Stadions and the Prince of Caſtelicicala, may not be realized, but if happily the event ſhould prove otherwiſe, his Majeſty will not fail to take the moſt effectual meaſures to hinder the guilty perſons of ſo atrocious a crime from finding an aſylum in the ſtates of his Majeſty. The King feels a pleaſure in formally giving to Princes ſo cloſely united by the ties of blood to their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties this aſſurance, which his Majeſty regards but as the immediate and neceſſary conſequence of the principles and ſentiments which have always directed his conduct.

Signed, "GRENVILLE."
At Whitehall,
Sept. 21, 1792.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A WRITER in the American Daily Advertiſer of the 14th inſt. under the ſignature of LUCIUS, ſays, "it appears by the *public prints* that there will be a conteſt for the office of Vice-Preſident, which becomes vacant on the 3d of March next. For the honor of our country, particularly as referring to its conſiſtency of character as a REPUBLIC, it is to be hoped that this "conteſt" will not appear among the independent electors, whatever importance it may *aſſume* in "the public prints."—The electors of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident will probably be men of *information*, *liberalty* and *independence*; they will *think* and *judge* for themſelves notwithſtanding all the arts employed to bias their opinions, and to place in an unfavorable point of view the preſent occupant of "the important ſtation" of Vice-Preſident. The calumniators of Mr. Adams pretend to be *perfectly* ſatisfied with the adminiſtration of the Preſident of the United States—and while they diſcover great ſolicitude to depreciate the *former* in the public eſtimation, they ſcarcely riſk a whiſper againſt the *latter*; to ſay nothing of the *monarchical* features, ſtrongly impreſſed on this mode of conduct, a few ſimple queſtions will ſet its invidious qualities in a ſtriking point of view.—Has not the adminiſtration of the ſupreme executive given the higheſt ſatisfaction to the *friends* of our republican conſtitution? Is not the Vice-Preſident, ſo far as his "ſtation is of importance" fully implicated in all the applauſe ſo juſtly paid to the chief magiſtrate? Has the eagle eye of jealouſy diſcovered a ſingle trait in the conduct of theſe gentlemen, during the period they have been in office *together*, which ſullies their fame, or throws the fainteſt imputation on their public characters? Does not the reaſoning therefore that applies to the removal of the one, apply with *equal force* to the removal of the other? But, ſay our brethren of Virginia, Mr. Adams is attached to a *balanced* government; he has written in favor of the Britiſh conſtitution—"a government of king, lords and commons."—I ſhall not go into a defence of the principles contained in Mr. Adam's writings; they are before the public—and if his enemies would ſuffer the people freely to *read* and *judge* for themſelves, I am fully of opinion that the reſult would be, to remove the miſts of prejudice and error with which *party* has in ſome parts of the union clouded the public mind; the writer of this is well informed that a gentleman, in public life, of an acute penetrating underſtanding, and whoſe republican principles can never be doubted—after reading Mr. Adams's Defence laſt winter for the firſt time, was aſked whether he found that work to contain the *anti-republican* principles imputed to the writer: he replied, "directly the reverſe"—that in his opinion, "the Defence of the American Conſtitutions," is the beſt defence of a free republican government in the Engliſh language."—It is abundantly evident that the conſtitution of the United States is founded on ſimilar principles with thoſe of every State in the union—and as it is well known, that Mr. Adams's opinion had great weight in forming many of the *State Conſtitutions*, and the conſtitution of the United States is confeſſedly an improvement upon all of them; it muſt neceſſarily follow, that it has a decided preference in the judgment of the Vice-Preſident—accordingly we find it the ſubject of eulogium in the laſt letter of the 3d vol. of his Defence. In ſhort, his known attachment to this government *has been* one of the *ſtrongeſt* objections to his political character in the minds of his enemies—but it ſeems to have been *lately* diſcovered that this objection will not ſuit the *preſent* temper of the times; a moſt earneſt ſolicitude being manifeſted by the federal intereſt through the union, to retain in the public councils this firm patriot, this uncorrupt, and independent politician.

With reſpect to the candidate in oppoſition, ſtarted originally in a pretended "extract of a letter from Camden South-Carolina," it is obſervable what pains the writer of LUCIUS takes to induce a *change* of the general ſentiment reſpecting his political tenets—but recent circumſtances ſerve to evince that Mr. Clinton's opinions are *not changed*. The houſe of repreſentatives of the ſtate of New-York, in their addreſs to the Governor, in anſwer to his ſpeech the preſent ſeſſion, have recognized in pointed terms the bleſſings derived to the people, and to that ſtate in particular, from the operation of the general government; but the reply to this patriotic and federal addreſs, has not one federal feature in it. "Impreſſed (ſays the Governor) with a high ſenſe of the happineſs we enjoy, under OUR *excellent conſtitution*, it will give me pleaſure to concur with you in every meaſure that may tend to perpetuate the bleſſings IT is ſo eminently calculated to confer." Lucius ſays, "it is to be preſumed that many of his (Mr. Clinton's) objections have been done away by the amendments"—this, "it is to be preſumed," is a conceſſion *made for that gentleman*, which not one thorough-paced antifederaliſt in the Union would make. Has *one individual* of that party ever made a ſimilar confeſſion?

The amount of all this buſineſs is, Mr. Adams muſt be ſet aſide—his honeſt and independent principles have always been in the way to obſtruct the machinations of a faction. After various conſultations, it has been determined on to ſet up Mr. Clinton as a candidate in oppoſition to Mr. Adams, not as a friend to the republican intereſt in the United States, but as one who would concenter the greateſt number of *antifederal* votes. In what quarter theſe will principally appear, it is not difficult to determine—but, ſhould the plan ſucceed, is it not evident that the *ſpirit* of the conſtitution will be infringed?---If the ſtate of Virginia ſhould in effect ſay that Mr. Clinton ſhall be Vice-Preſident of the United States, will ſhe not dictate to all the ſtates in regard to this important officer?

The proviſion in the conſtitution that the Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be elected from different ſtates, was not intended as an *ideal* buſineſs—but where is the difference between a powerful ſtate's conſtituting the majority in *both* caſes, and chooſing *both* from among its own citizens?---Will the people of the United States conſent that any one ſtate ſhall give a Preſident and Vice-Preſident to the Union?

Mr. Adams, it is inſinuated by Lucius, holds certain principles unfriendly to republicaniſm—all the world may know what that gentleman's principles are—He has never been in the habit of concealing *his* principles, either in *America* or in *Europe*—Theſe principles are republican, in the trueſt ſenſe of the word—*his country* has for many years, and on innumerable occaſions, derived the moſt ſolid and durable advantages from thoſe principles. Mr. Clinton, it is readily conceded, has rendered important ſervices to his country; *that country* has remunerated thoſe ſervices—and there muſt be a change, or a ſerious *proſpect* of a change, in regard to his preſent ſituation, before he will relinquiſh the profitable government of the ſtate of New-York, for the honor of being Vice-Preſident of the United States, or the writer is very much miſtaken—It is not to be preſumed that this idea has eſcaped the advocates for his election in a particular part of the Union—but there was great difficulty in coaleſcing in favor of any other competitor to Mr. Adams.—The conſequence, a choice by a very ſmall proportion of the electors, in caſe a diviſion could be excited among the northern electors, was not conſidered of the ſmalleſt importance, however ſubverſive of republicaniſm—The *real republicans* of our country are happily apprized of all theſe manœuvres—the deſigns of thoſe who, under the pretence of foſtering republican principles, would deſtroy every barrier of freedom, by rendering the government of the Union *contemptible*, are fully comprehended—even in that ſtate in which it has been ſaid, that Mr. Adams would "not have one vote"—"To give a republican tone therefore to the American character, that may tend to preſerve our liberties forever," let the enlightened electors of the ſeveral ſtates ſtill diſtinguiſh by their ſuffrages, thoſe illuſtrious patriots, WASHINGTON and ADAMS—men, whoſe lives have exhibited one continued ſeries of ſacrifices and ſervices, for their country's happineſs, freedom and honor—whoſe uprightneſs and integrity are the ſubjects of extorted panegyric from thoſe who would make a *ſuppoſed* political opinion the foundation of a proſcription from the public favor. MARCUS.

Nov. 19, 1792.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 19.

Mr. Mercer from Maryland took his ſeat this day.

A bill received from the ſenate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, on Friday, entitled "an act to regulate foreign coins and for other purpoſes" paſſed the ſenate, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.—Interim to be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

A report was read from the truſtees of the fund for reducing the public debt, ſtating their progreſs in the buſineſs purſuant to the acts of Congreſs.—Ordered to be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

A petition was read from the executor of the eſtate of the late general Sehrievner, of Georgia, ſtating the loſs of certain continental ſecurities, the property of the heirs of ſaid deceaſed;—referred to the committee of the whole on the ſubject of loſt certificates.

Several petitions from invalids were read and referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar applications.

A memorial was read from the ſociety of the people called Quakers, reſpecting the Indian war, ſuggeſting the importance of an inveſtigation of the grievances of the Indians, and of peace on juſt and equitable terms.—This memorial was from the delegates of the ſociety aſſembled from New-Jerſey, Delaware, Pennſylvania, and part of Maryland and Virginia.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Williamſon called the attention of the houſe to the ſubject of American ſeamen—he obſerved, that it was of the greateſt importance that the number of native ſeamen ſhould be encreaſed, and meaſures adopted promotive of that object; he ſtated the inconveniencies the American commerce laboured under in conſequence of the great number of Britiſh ſailors from American veſſels. After hinting at the inſeparable connection between agriculture and commerce, he ſuggeſted various modes by which native ſeamen might be encreaſed; he adverted to the neceſſity of proviſion for ſick and infirm ſeamen—that hoſpitals ſhould be erected, and a fund provided for the purpoſe in ſuch way as on mature conſideration ſhall appear adviſeable.

Mr. Williamſon accordingly moved,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the relief of ſick and infirm ſeamen; this motion was agreed to, and Meſſrs. Williamſon, Lawrance, Goodhue, B. Bourn and Barnwell were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on marine hoſpitals—alſo the report of a ſelect committee on the ſame ſubject were referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Williamſon then offered the following motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for promoting commerce, by the encreaſe of American ſeamen: agreed to and referred to the above committee.

Mr. Boudinot moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill or bills providing a uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

This motion was laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Preſident's ſpeech to both houſes, (Mr. Lawrance in the chair.) The ſpeech was read by the clerk, and then in paragraphs by the chairman.

On the firſt paragraph, reſpecting the Indian war, Mr. Boudinot after adverting to the confidential communications received from the ſupreme executive, relative to Indian affairs, propoſed a reſolution expreſſive of the ſatisfaction of the houſe at the meaſures which have been purſued by the executive to effect a peace with the hoſtile tribes—this motion was withdrawn for the purpoſe of bringing it forward in the houſe.

Mr. Parker moved this reſolution—That it is the opinion of this committee, that proviſion ſhould be made for the widows and orphans of thoſe perſons who may have been killed while under the protection of flags of truce to the Indian tribes, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that it be reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which relates to the Judiciary ſyſtem, be referred to a ſelect committee, to conſider and report. Mr. William Smith propoſed an addition, by incorporating in the motion the clauſe in the ſpeech, which refers to a deſcription of offences againſt the laws of the United States—This addition was waved, that it might be made the ſubject of a ſeparate and particular reference.

Some converſation enſued reſpecting the moſt eligible mode of taking up this buſineſs, whether by a committee of the whole, or by a ſelect committee; the reſult was, the withdrawing of the motion by Mr. Sedgwick, for the preſent.

On the paragraph of the ſpeech relative to the intercouſe with foreign nations, Mr. W. Smith moved a reſolution to this purport, That proviſion ought to be made for that object. This reſolution was agreed to.

The paragraph relative to the foreign loans being read, Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed a reſolution to the following purport: Reſolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that meaſures ought to be taken for the redemption of ſo much of the public debt, as by law the government has a right to redeem; and that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for that purpoſe.

This motion occaſioned a debate, particularly with reſpect to the laſt clauſe, referring to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Findley and Mr. Page, objected to, and Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Hillhouſe and Mr. Murray, in various views ſupported the propoſition. A motion to ſtrike out the words, toward the cloſe of the debate, was not decided when the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

Mr. Murray moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter and amend the clauſe in the Militia Law relative to arming—A difference of opinion taking place between Mr. Murray and ſome other gentlemen reſpecting the extent of the reviſion of that law, and the hour of adjournment being paſt, the motion was not decided on.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion reſpecting a reviſion of the Militia Law. He offered a reſolution in the following words—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the Militia Law, paſſed the laſt ſeſſion."

This reſolution was altered, on motion of Mr. Williamſon, and by conſent of Mr. Murray, to read, "a bill to *amend* the Militia Law."—Some debate enſued on the queſtion to agree to the reſolution—Mr. Murray, Mr. Greenup, and Mr. Mercer, ſupported the motion; Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Hillhouſe, and Mr. Fitzſimons, oppoſed it. On taking the queſtion, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the Militia Law as relates to the arming of the Militia."

On motion of Mr. Ames, the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Joſeph Henderſon, was taken into conſideration—this report being read, the following reſolution was ſubmitted, viz.

Reſolved, That there be allowed per annum, to Joſeph Henderſon, for his ſervices as Naval-Paymaſter to the Navy Board for the Eaſtern Department, from 5th Auguſt, 1778, to 1782.

This reſolution, with the Secretary's report were referred to the committee of the whole, to-morrow. The petition of Mirandus Stiegar was read, and referred to Meſſrs. Giles, Macon and Niles.

The memorial of William Conſtable and Co. merchants of New-York, was read—ſtating, that owing to an unavoidable accident, they have not been able to furniſh, compleat, the requiſite formalities, to obtain the draw-back of the duties on a quantity of tea, actually exported from New-York to Dunkirk, and not re-landed in the United States—and praying relief in the premiſes; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Petition of Dr. John Bartlet was read and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. B. Bourn, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kittera.

The petition of William Mackay was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Preſident's Speech—Mr. Lawrance in the chair—The conſideration of the reſolution ſubmitted by Mr. Fitzſimons yeſterday, was reſumed—The motion for ſtriking out theſe words, "and that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for that purpoſe," was further debated—and on the queſtion to agree to this motion, it was negatived, 31 to 25.—An amendment was propoſed by Mr. White, in theſe words, "ſo far as conſiſts with the preſent revenue of the United States." This motion was negatived.—The original reſolution was then put, and adopted.

The paragraph of the Speech relating to the loan of the bank of the United States being read, Mr. Dayton propoſed a reſolution to the following purport——

That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for reimburſing the loan of the bank of the United States, agreeable to the proviſions made by law—This reſolution was agreed to.

The Speech being gone through with, the committee roſe and reported that they had come to ſundry reſolutions on the ſame—The report was laid on the table, and the Houſe Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

By the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Braine, from Glaſgow, arrived at New-York, London and Glaſgow papers are received to the 4th October—By theſe it appears that the National Aſſembly cloſed its career the 21ſt September—On that day an addreſs to the National Convention was agreed on by the Aſſembly—After the addreſs was read, and approved, a deputation from the National Convention having entered the Hall, their ſpokeſman ſaid,

"The National Convention has ſent us to inform you, that they are conſtituted, and that they are going to repair hither, to commence their ſittings."

M. Francois, who was in the chair, informed the deputation, that the National Legiſlative Aſſembly had juſt decreed, that they ſhould proceed in a body to the Thuilleries, to ſerve as a guard to the Convention.—All the members immediately roſe up, and thus terminated, after the exiſtence of a year, the National Aſſembly, under which the French nation marched with giant ſtrides towards Republicaniſm.

The firſt ſitting of the National Convention was on Friday, the 21ſt of September—M. Petion, Preſident—The Secretaries, Meſſrs. Camus, Condorcet, Vergniaud, Briſſot, Laſource, and Rabaut-de-St. Etienne.

Two propoſitions by M. Manuel and Mathieu, cauſed a long debate—the firſt moved that the Preſident, whom he called the Preſident of France, ſhould reſide in the National Palace: that he ſhould always be preceded by the badges of the law; and that when he entered the Hall, the people ſhould always honor the National Sovereignty, repreſented in his perſon, by riſing up.—The latter moved, "that the Convention, inveſted with the Sovereignty of the People, ſhould begin its proceedings by a grand act of that ſovereignty.—It muſt, (ſaid he) annihilate in their name all thoſe authorities which ſubſiſt in the empire, in order that the power may revert to the people."

Theſe propoſitions were combated by M. Chabot, who concluded his remarks by ſaying, "Declare that you will invite the French people, in the Sections or Aſſemblies of the Commons, to ratify or reject thoſe decrees which you paſs."

M. Conthon ſaid, "Let us all ſwear to maintain *the Sovereignty of the People—the whole of that Sovereignty—and nothing but that Sovereignty.*"

After various propoſitions, which occaſioned ſome debate, the following, preſented by M. Chenier, was decreed by the Convention:

"The National Convention declare, that there can be no Conſtitution, but that which is accepted by the people. They declare alſo that perſons and property are under the protection of the law; that they will afterwards concert the mode which the French people at large ſhall purſue to manifeſt their opinion reſpecting that Conſtitution which ſhall be preſented to them."

It was then moved, "that the National Convention ſhould expreſsly declare, that all the authorities at preſent in the exerciſe of their functions, ſhall be proviſionally maintained until further orders."

This occaſioned ſome debate, and at laſt the principle of the motion was decreed in the following words:

I. Thoſe laws which have not been abrogated, and thoſe powers which have not been ſuſpended, ſhall be proviſionally preſerved and ſupported.

II. The taxes actually exiſting ſhall be collected as formerly.

The Convention was about to terminate the ſitting, when M. Collot d'Herbois, ſtarting up, cried out, "There is one declaration "which ought not to be deferred, even till "the evening—it is THE ETERNAL ABOLITION "OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE."

The Deputies all roſe up, and demanded, that it might be put to the vote.

M. Bazire exclaimed againſt the enthuſiaſm which had taken poſſeſſion of their minds, and requeſted that a queſtion of ſuch magnitude ſhould be debated with that calmneſs and dignity becoming the Repreſentatives of a great People.

Various plans were then offered, and the Convention at length paſſed the following Decree:

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECREE, THAT ROYALTY IS ABOLISHED IN FRANCE."

This Decree was followed by loud and long continued applauſes, and the exclamations of *Vive la Nation!*

The proceſs-verbel of this ſitting was ordered to be ſent by expreſſes to all the departments, and the armies, and to be proclaimed on the morning of the 22d, in the City of Paris—The ſitting roſe at half after four o'clock.

In Saturday's ſitting the Convention decreed,

I. That all public acts ſhall be dated, "*The firſt year of the French Republic.*"

II. That the State Seal ſhall be changed, and have for legend, "*French Republic.*"

III. That the National Seal ſhall repreſent a woman ſitting on a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike with the cap of liberty upon it; and on the exergue, "*Archives of the French Republic.*"

IV. That all the Adminiſtrative and Judiciary Bodies ſhould be re elected.

"That all Judges may be choſen without diſtinction from among the Citizens."

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola, October 15.

"A ſhip is arrived at Cayes, with 350 men of the battalion of Aube. Theſe troops, who were much abuſed by the enemies of the public good, appear to be well diſpoſed, perfectly well diſciplined, and ſhew great impatience to be led againſt the revolted.

"The ſhip St. Anne, which brings the remainder of the battalion, appeared for a moment, but has been again driven out to ſea by the currents.

"It is time France ſhould think of us.—Fifteen days more and all was loſt.

"We wiſh much for the arrival of M. de Monteſquiou, to re-eſtabliſh good order and enforce that obedience which is due to legal authority.

"We juſt now hear, and the intelligence may be depended on, that Cavillon, Jeremie, Cayemitte, Petit Trout, and L'Anſe a Veau, have ſurrounded the rebels of Petit Trout, had purſued them for nine days, and killed almoſt the whole of them; the ſurvivors prayed for mercy, and all is reſtored to order. It ſhould be obſerved that they had as commander, no agent of the old executive."

A correſpondent obſerves, that the oppoſers of the re-election of the Vice-Preſident, have carefully avoided the *affirmative* in their diſcuſſion of that gentleman's pretenſions to the ſuffrages of his fellow-citizens—well knowing that his *abilities* and *ſervices* oppoſe an impaſſible barrier to the force of thoſe *wire-drawn* inſinuations which have an influence on uninformed and prejudiced minds—but, continues our correſpondent, the artifices of theſe theoretical and intolerant politicians, who torture *opinions*, not imbibed in their ſchool, into crimes, will moſt aſſuredly fail, ſo long as reaſon and common ſenſe ſhall influence the conduct of the citizens of the United States.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the experience of the good people of this country is altogether oppoſed to the doctrine of thoſe who appear ſo zealous for conſtituting a board of ſixty or ſeventy financiers. It is not perhaps too much to ſay, that the public debt of this country has been enhanced one quarter part from the mode of managing the ſtate and continental money concerns by boards and committees—and the event is devoutly to be deprecated, when the idea of reſponſibility, by being transferred from an individual to a collective body, ſhall vaniſh into air—into thin air.

A correſpondent, who heard the motion made by the gentleman from New-Jerſey, for bringing forward the buſineſs of a Bankrupt Law for the United States, cannot refrain from expreſſing his ſatisfaction on the occaſion. The efforts heretofore made to bring that ſubject to maturity, have certainly fallen ſhort of the exertions made on many other points, to ſay the leaſt, not more intereſting to the people.

BOSTON, November 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Law, in London, to his friend in Maſſachuſetts, dated July 10, 1792.

"PAINE has been endeavoring to excite the people of this country to deſtroy our government, and to ſubſtitute his *Utopia*. I fancy he knows more of the "*Rights*" than of the *nature* of man; and can have paid but little attention to the ſagacious, temperate, humane and practicable doctrines of that true friend to mankind, our illuſtrious ADAMS. If we really ſuffered thoſe grievances here which alone could ſanction a revolt of the people—I mean, ſuch as outweighed our proſperity and happineſs, a MASSANIELLO or a WAT TYLER, would perhaps be more likely to carry it than PAINE; for our mob, I find, cannot underſtand his viſions:—America, I take it, has *no mob*, nor ever had. In that country he ſpoke to a people, under the very menaces of oppreſſion, and who were generally intelligent enough to underſtand his ſpirited ſentiments: And as to the ſeveral deſcriptions of people here, who are ſuperior to the mob (ſuch people, leſs than any, will not be reaſoned out of their feelings) I take theſe to feel ſo individually, ſo ſubſtantially, and ſo generally happy, that it will be at preſent impoſſible to perſuade them that they are otherwiſe.

"We ſee plain enough how it is in France. They have ſquandered out ſo much liberty among a people, ignorent of the uſe of it, that there is ſcarcely energy enough left in the executive power to extinguiſh a riot of drunken Weavers.

"Several attempts have been made here, by vain Frenchmen (and others who appear to know full as little of the genius of JOHN BULL) to make the "*Ca ira*" popular; but they might as well offer him a *Frog*—He will never pronounce the one, any more than he will ſwallow the other."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Hope, Miller, Oporto
Schooner Prince of Wales, Inham, St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/3
3 per Cents,		12/7
Deferred,		13/3
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	47	per cent. prem.
½ ſhares,	57	

Unfunded debt of U. S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13/.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE LOVELY TWINS.

To say they're pretty, blooming, fair,
Or praise their brilliant features,
To celebrate each shape and air,
And swear they're "*lovely creatures*,"—
Are words of course—spontaneous fruit
Which science yields to beauty;
Nay, often, the uncultur'd brute
Thus pays his awkward duty.

II.

But when through their enchanting eyes
And animated faces,
The man of sterling sense descries
Their polish'd mental graces;
When he, attentive, hears them speak
In pure, mellifluent measure,
Mild admiration glows his cheek,
His soul dissolves in pleasure!

III.

With timid eye on either face
Alternately he gazes;
The fascinating charms of GRACE*
His raptur'd fancy praises:
But while he breathes in amorous style,
He finds his wishes vary—
And then, perhaps, a fleeting smile
Attaches him to MARY.*

IV.

In vain his tongue essays its art,
His eye its tranquil glances,
For, ah! his palpitating heart
Is lost in pleasing trances!
The fair one by his frequent sighs
His wishes may discover,
And read in his responsive eyes
The fond, respectful Lover!

Boston, October, 1792.

* *Names of the Ladies.*

COPENHAGEN, August 28.

It is difficult to express the sensation which the accounts of the events of the 10th of August, which the French Minister has received by a courier, has caused here. Our court has resolved for the present to break off all official communication with France, and not to resume it during the suspension of the royal authority. Baron de Bluhme, the Danish envoy at Paris, has by this time quitted that unfortunate capital.

TREVES, August 28.

The Swiss regiment of Chateau-Vieux, which remained in the pay of France, on the 24th of August quitted its garrison of Bitche, to repair to Toul; but when about a league from the former of their places, the officers proposed to the men to return to their own country. This was instantly acceded to; each soldier received 40 cartridges, and the regiment the same day arrived without any accident at Deux-Ponts. This corps, which lost a great number at Nancy, consists of about 600 men.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.

Doctors Priestley and Towers, with Messieurs Paine and Mackintosh, having obtained the sublime honor of being made citizens of France, we are in daily expectation of hearing of those patriotic gentlemen having taken their departure for that nation of equality, justice, and prosperity; for it is certainly the duty of every good citizen to exert himself in defence of the country he belongs to—especially when that country is under such a government, as he conceives to be the best that can be adopted.

LONDON, September 11.

The town of Versailles has raised a battalion of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery. A voluntary subscription of 20,000 livres was raised in an hour, to defray the expences of this equipment.

Madame du Barry has been arrested at Luciennes, and conducted to Paris. She was apprehended about two o'clock in the morning of 31st ult.

A person who very properly stiles himself a mad doctor, lately published an address in a provincial paper, beginning, *Worthy the attention of the insane.*

SEPTEMBER 22.

M. de la Fayette has published, in the Leyden Gazette, the following address to the army lately commanded by him.

"At a time, when after having concurred in two great revolutions, I enjoyed in retirement the success of my constant efforts for the cause of the people, the dangers of the country snatched me from a private life; I came in the midst of the applauses of the nation, to command the army which the king had entrusted to me; and the national assembly deigned, by the organ of its president, to say to me, 'We oppose to the enemies coalesced against us, the Constitution and La Fayette.' Since this period you have had the means of judging me. Your confidence shewed me that you approved my conduct; your friendship answered to the tender attachment which I had vowed to you. Happy to defend, in the midst of soldiers dear to my heart, the principles to which my whole life has been consecrated, and the constitution which the national sovereignty gave us, I found in this resistance of a free people to so many efforts re-united against them, every thing that could satisfy my opinions and animate my zeal.

"You will remember, I fear, with uneasiness that a turbulent faction, whose movements appeared to me to correspond with those of our exterior enemies, endeavored to deprive us of that which makes the force of a free people, respect for the laws and fidelity to the constitution, which in this moment seemed to me to be our only point for rallying. My conduct was known to, and my opinions were shared by you—my frankness animated more and more against me all the enemies of the constitution; but whatever were their efforts and their menaces, the national assembly, by a majority of two-thirds, repulsed their absurd accusations heaped up against me. You know the violences offered the next day to the national assembly; those exercised on the 10th of August against the king; the state of Paris at the moment when the suspension of the king was decreed; the murders, the proscriptions which took place, not only during the battle at the Thuilleries, but even during the following days. I refer in this respect to the decrees of the department of Ardennes and of the municipality of Sedan, and to the few accounts which were suffered to pass, while all the papers, devoted to the Jacobin party, were circulated with profusion. It was evident, that the measures taken on the 10th of August were contrary to the constitution act, and that they were forced from the national assembly. This conviction guided my conduct. The administrative bodies and the municipalities required you to renew the civic oath; the constitution has determined this oath, and ordered you to obey the requisitions of the constituted authorities. It was with regret that I saw a part of the army so far from the fulfillment of this duty, that I would have spared them the evil of refusing it. The pains taken to calumniate me in your opinion, have succeeded so far as to alienate a part of your confidence. On the other side the commissioners of the national assembly, who had accepted on the 10th of August, the execution of the decrees which violence had snatched from them, deprived me of part of my command from Dunkirk to Maubeuge; and they proposed equally to destitute me of that which united me to you, and to renew against me those accusations which neither the assembly, the juries or the judges, were any longer free to decide upon, in the state to which violence had reduced them.

"In these circumstances, and when the present faction directs itself principally against the authors of the revolution, against the true friends of the constitution, I ceased to be destined to fight at your head, and I could no longer hope for an useful death. What remained for me to do? To remove from you a general, whom you would be forbidden to obey, and to preserve to liberty a defender, whose inflexibility has merited for him, in this moment, the honor of being proscribed. I separate myself, therefore, from you; I separate myself with a sentiment of grief, which it is, at least, sweet to pour into the bosoms of those of my companions in arms, who have preserved for me their affection. I took, before setting out, all the measures which could answer to me for your safety; and I go far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies coalesced against us, and whom I hoped to combat at your head, to taste, in my retreat the consolation of a pure conscience and to form ardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

This address was certified to the Editor of the Leyden Gazette by six officers of M. de la Fayette's late etat major, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in that fortress with M. M. la Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth and Bureau de Puzy, who appear to be distinguished by this rigour on account of their having been members of the constituent national assembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles to Luxembourg, an Austrian officer sat in the carriage with each person, and 30 hussars escorted the party.

The other prisoners remain for further orders, either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

Extract of a letter from France, brought by the Mail of yesterday.

"Things in the capital remain much as they were last post; the slow approach of the combined armies gives rise to many conjectures; their friends attribute the slowness of their advance to prudent well-digested caution, whilst their enemies attribute it to fear of being surrounded, defeated and cut to pieces; but we have some reason to believe that it will turn out that the wisest councils direct their operations, and that it will appear that measures of consequence are concerting that will occasion an important change in the affairs of France; in fact, the sensible part of the nation, those who neither wish to see despotism re-established, nor the reign of anarchy prevail, but who anxiously desire to see a liberal government established, such as will do honor to human nature, are (seconded by a strong party) busily employed in negociation with the Court of Great-Britain and that of Prussia, in endeavoring to bring about a proposal from these two Courts, to acknowledge the constitution as accepted and sworn to by Louis XVIth, and upon that ground to reinstate that Monarch again upon the Throne of France, and enter into alliance with the French nation for the formation of a Government upon the above principles. It is thought that should such a proposal be made to the National Convention, they would not refuse it, as it would be grounded upon such fair principles that the nation would not suffer so glorious an opportunity of establishing a rational Government to pass by."

Extract of a letter from Brighton, August 30.

"This place, in its proportion exhibits as many proofs of the wretched state of our Gallic neighbours, by the number of refugees, as the capital itself; every day bringing over more or less, as their several means of escape afford them opportunity.

"Yesterday, among others, arrived Madame Noailles. This lady, whose celebrated husband is among the emigrants, has gone through incredible hardships with a fortitude almost unparalelled.

"She reached Dieppe about a week ago, with an infant child and its nurse; these got away without much difficulty, the woman passing the infant as her own; but it was not till yesterday the mother could effect her escape.

"During the whole time she was obliged to appear in male and mean attire. She once offered herself to a collier, to work her passage as a sailor, but was refused: at length, however, urged with despair, and disclosing her real situation to the Captain of one of the Packets, he with much humanity contrived to bring her off, by concealing her under a coil of a cable on the deck (where she was, incredible as it may seem, obliged to lie for 14 hours) and was landed safe here yesterday, exhausted with the fatigue and terrors she had undergone.

"The Prince of Wales, with distinguishable humanity and gallantry, paid every attention to this amiable stranger."

A letter from M. Luckner incloses a note, received by him from M. Dumourier, Commander in Chief of the French army at Grandpre, in which the letter states, that two principal attacks were made upon his left and right wings on the 13th inst. in both of which the Prussians were repulsed with loss. A detachment of Prussian light troops had entered an abbattis of wood, from which he had sent five battalions to remove them. At the time of his writing, he expected that another attack would be made on the same day, if the weather, which was then very bad, should permit it.

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fireplace; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (law4t)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-street, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleasing.

Also, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the season, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.

Sept. 21. (eptf)

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An ELEGANT EDITION of the

SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily encreased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

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IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.